



## THE FARM.

### VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE.

Striving for Reputation—Dairying Interests—California Raisins Taking the Lead.

The time is not far distant when the various sections of California will vie for mastery in the fixed reputation of their fruit products. Already this is beginning to be observed, and it is creditable and desirable that it should be so. Thus the people in the vicinity of Newcastle and Penryn claim with much pride that the fruit grown in that section is higher-colored and richer-flavored than can be found elsewhere in the State. Grass Valley and Nevada City are asserting, with much force and commendable pride, that the Bartlett pears raised in that locality are the finest grown upon the coast, and stand shipment far better than those grown in the valley or elsewhere than their vicinity. Oroville is shaping the public mind to turn in that direction for the leading orange fields of Central California, while Newcastle is making its voice heard, upon about the same key, concerning citrus fruits. It is a most promising outlook that this spirit of friendly but earnest rivalry between sections and growers exists, for rivalry will insure increased effort for improvement and superiority, and such effort is all that is required to bring greater prosperity and highest remunerative results. Let the fruit-growers and other producers of every section strive earnestly to produce and secure reputation for the best in their respective lines of production.

The raisin crop of 1886 in this State will be of a quality to raise still higher the reputation of the California product at the East. There is being combined more experience with the exercise of great care in curing and packing, and these are the only essentials for placing our best raisins at the head of the markets of the world. No soil or climate in the universe excels, if even equals ours, for producing the finest quality of grapes for raisin-making, and as to curing and preparing for market, the genius of our people will prove equal to the highest demands. Raisin-making has been engaged in upon the coast but a very few years, and for this brief time most remarkable progress and success have been achieved. Already leading New York papers assert that the first quality of this year's California raisins which have reached that market are equal to the best imported London layers, and even superior in some respects. It will be seen that a little further advance in quality of our product will place us in command of the raisin market of the world, and this accomplished, California's entire area cannot supply the demand.

The extent to which pumpkins are grown in some parts of California is quite phenomenal. For instance, there was raised the present year on the Meek ranch, near Hayward, Alameda county, about 900 tons, the crop yielding about 30 tons to the acre. There were many that were of great size, but the largest that was weighed marked 225 pounds, and required three men to load it into a wagon. Of the crop from his ranch 400 tons were purchased by one dairyman, for which he paid \$8 per ton, or \$1,200 for about one half of the crop. Some of the Grand Army visitors in August last were amazed at seeing a pumpkin in a produce market in this city that weighed about 100 pounds, and were anxious to live where such vegetable wonders were possible. Had they seen pumpkins weighing 225 pounds, instead of 100, they would have formed a nearer conception of what our soil and climate are capable of producing.

**HOLSTEIN MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS.**  
Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y., make the following written statement in regard to the milk and butter record of some individuals in their herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle: Following the six-year-old record of Clodine, which was 26,021 pounds 2 ounces, Clodine, and her daughter, given as a four-year-old, 20,000 pounds 19 ounces in a year, and another daughter, Clothilde, fourth, has made as a two-year-old, 14,021 pounds 14 ounces in a year, making 4,000 and two daughters average 21,215 pounds 3 ounces in a year, for the same year, and an average age of three years, and an average, a four-year-old daughter of Netherland Princess, and of the same blood as himself, being out of Netherland Princess, has made as a two-year-old 20 pounds 3 11-12 ounces as a three-year-old, 13 pounds 8 ounces as a three-year-old. These records were made without any grain feed, nor had they had grain for some three or four months prior to the making of the record. Our idea is that we have the grandest butter breed of cattle in the world, and all we have to do is to develop it. From the tests we have made we have every reason to believe that they excel the Jersey or any other breed of cattle for butter.

**THE LAST MILK THE RICHEST.**  
Why the first milk drawn from a cow at each milking is the poorest, and why that drawn last, "the stripings," is the richest, has been the subject of Dr. Stewart's and Professor Arnold's researches, and together they seem to have given the true reasons. Professor Arnold first says it is not because the cow's udder is like an open vessel, in which the cream can rise, but there is no such thing as a backward motion to milk, or any of its elements enter it has once started, and the rest of the milk follows the ducts converted into the veins in the teat. Dr. Stewart says that the heavier, more liquid part of the milk will move through the milk tubes more easily than the solid and lighter portion, much on the principle, we suppose, that a pebble would move more easily in water than in sand, than the water, and that accounts for part of the results. Professor Arnold says that in addition to this cause the fat of the milk, after it has passed the initial point of secretion, is absorbed into the general circulation faster than the protein is, and so becomes poorer as fat the longer it is retained in the udder. The fact can't be denied, but it is not true that it has been proved that the per cent. of butter fat increases with the shortness of the time between milkings, that it adds wonderfully to the butter production of the cow to milk her every six hours over milking once in twenty-four hours. We suppose, the above being true, that the woman who produced more butter, would need additional food to give her the fat for her system that she would otherwise abstract from her own milk. It is a fact, we believe, in most cases that the phenomenal cows, when under test, are milked every eight hours with the utmost regularity, and this accounts for part of the wonders they perform.—*Heart's Dairyman*.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup.**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
FEVER AND AGUE,  
OR CHILLS AND FEVER,  
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.  
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies, and especially over those now called CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether American or Spanish, and the like. He covers the entire Western and Southern country to benefit his kindred family here parished by the red hand of murder, and his own violent taking off has repeatedly been attempted. At the time alluded to his carriage was waylaid by a company of masked men, as it was returning to his padron, about three miles distant from Sacramento, and the assassin had remained at home that day, and only his wife, sister and nephew occupied the vehicle. The nephew, being mistaken for the elder Cardenas, was instantly killed, was also the coachman, and one of the shots grazed the sister's cheek. The horses were then loose, and the terror-stricken wife, ordered to walk home, had to run for safety, and the horse which had been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in motion, and the patient, however, may require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,**  
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,  
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,  
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.

During the past year the farmers of this

## MOUNTAIN HIGH.

### A CITY SET UPON A HILL NINE THOUSAND FEET ABOVE SEA.

Revolution and Assassination a Common Occurrence and Human Life Very Lightly Regarded.

(Special Correspondence of the Recon-Union.)

ZACATECAS, Mexico, Nov. 18, 1886.

High up among the mountains, in the very heart of Mexico, this picturesque mining town has been hidden by the hills and ministered to by the valleys for four hundred years. Its vine and unexplainable smells out-scent even the far-famed city of Cologne; but in spite of them all, the clear atmosphere of the altitude (over 9,000 feet) renders it exceptionally healthy. There comes a time in every autumn, however, when foreigners will do well to depart, for during two or three months of the year those "to the manor born" die off like sheep with typhoid and typhus fevers. Many reasons are given for this state of things, not least among them being the fact that the ancient and populous Campos Santos (graveyards) occupy locations upon the heights immediately above the town, and for 400 years or more all the wells of the vicinage have been filled by tropical rains washing downward from their heights, and the streams have cut deep ravines and gullies. It is my opinion that entire absence of sanitary regulations and lack of proper drainage, combined with insufficient food for the poor and no provision whatever for warning the houses in chilly weather, have had more to do than the Campo Santo in assisting the climatic influences natural everywhere to such elevations in producing the fever of State rights. As an instance on how

PEOPLES OF FARMING.

From a table showing the comparative prices of various commodities seventy years ago, as compared with present prices, we take the following figures:

	1816.	1886.
Wheat, per bushel	\$ 44	\$ 9.
Corn, per bushel	20	46
Coarse bread	12	32
Butter, per pound	12	80
Meat, per pound	6	12
Eggs, dozen	5	12
Cows, per head	15 00	50 00
Hay, per ton	5 00	17 00
Sheep, per head	4 09	15 00
Sheep, per head	12	50
Farm labor, per month	8 00	18 50
Nails, per pound	17	4
Broadcloth, per yard	16 00	4 00
Blanket, per yard	15 00	7 00
Clothing, per yard	20	25
Satin, per bushel	\$1 to 4 00	15 to 25

Farmers who are complaining of "hard times" can see how the case stood with their grandfathers.

**BEAUTY, THE AUCTIONEER.**  
Attractiveness seems an added price to be paid by the fruit-grower who wants to sell. Beauty is one of the most successful auctioneers in the world.

Berries in a clean box sell better than in a dirty box; and the addition of a few green leaves or a neat covering of netting of a complimentarily color will further increase the price. A decayed or a rotten berry is a dead loss.

Nor is it the least dishonest to thus obtain a higher price.

It is not practising deception, but it is simply phasing the eye which is usually the buyer. Putting clean, bright fruit in clean, neat boxes, and "setting it off" with leaves and netting is not like putting the best on top and inferior fruit in the middle, and is the surest, cheapest way of getting a sale demand and high price.—*American Agriculturist* for November.

**THE RAISIN CROP.**

Seventeen more carloads of raisins were sent from San Joaquin last week, making the total output for this season 39,000 boxes. Their estimated value is \$75,000.

Henry Ross, Black's Station, has 70 acres of Muscats, Muscatelles and Sultanas, all in good bearing condition. They have had fine success in curing the raisins and will finish packing this year's crop of 3,000 boxes in about three weeks.—*Wood-Democrat*.

Henry Ross, ten years, C. L. Durban, of Modesta Valley, has been putting up raisins, and each year they seem better than before.

They are made from the finest raisin grapes, are cured in the best manner, and are large, luscious, and of fine flavor.

We have tested them for several years past, and know that in keeping qualities they equal the finest imported raisins.—*Oroville Register*, November 1886.

**GENERAL NOTES.**

The Los Angeles Times has knocked all the poetry out of orange groves. It says there is more money to be made in growing cabbages than oranges, and gives the figures to prove it. An acre of good ground will yield 25 tons of cabbage.

The problem of farming consists in making the soil increasingly fertile. Nature is the farmer's savings bank, and it is every spring to spread upon their lands, instead of money at interest, the wealth of the earth.

Use plenty of whitewash in the poultry house. The fowls will appear unless precautions are taken to avoid them. Clean up the poultry house and yards, dust insect pupae into all the cracks and crevices, but that only makes matter worse, for Anglo-Saxon personality will betray itself in the most conspicuously under Indian or Spanish fowls. But now that the rail-road has penetrated this delightful Arcadia, its days of simplicity are numbered.

A dairy writer says: The following rules will apply to the selection of calves to be raised for dairy cows: The head should not be over-large, the neck too thick rather than thick, and the skin too tight; the latter the style of headgear ourselves; but that only makes matter worse, for Anglo-Saxon personality will betray itself in the most conspicuously under Indian or Spanish fowls. But now that the rail-

road has penetrated this delightful Arcadia, its days of simplicity are numbered.

A dairy writer says: The following rules will apply to the selection of calves to be raised for dairy cows: The head should not be over-large, the neck too thick rather than thick, and the skin too tight; the latter the style of headgear ourselves; but that only makes matter worse, for Anglo-Saxon personality will betray itself in the most conspicuously under Indian or Spanish fowls. But now that the rail-

road has penetrated this delightful Arcadia, its days of simplicity are numbered.

A swine-breeder says that in weaning pigs there is something more to be considered than simply taking them away from their mother. They should be weaned gradually, so as not to get any stunted or set back. To take pigs away before they have fully fed, and give them a check, is a mistake. Look to the esophagus and maw veins. These are as good indications of character as the pedigree.

A swine-breeder says that in weaning pigs there is something more to be considered than simply taking them away from their mother. They should be weaned gradually, so as not to get any stunted or set back. To take pigs away before they have fully fed, and give them a check, is a mistake.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

There are those who assert that the days of the swine are numbered. More and more

people are turning to the swine for meat.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]  
LINES TO A FRIEND.

You have asked me to write you a poem—  
Somewhat short and bright,  
But methinks you will change the request,  
dear friend, to my heart to-night;  
Could you look in my heart to-night,  
The gloom that hangs my life.  
Though the lips are wreathed with laughter,  
Yet each moment is with tears.  
You have asked me to write you a poem,  
Though my heart is breaking with anguish—  
Breaking east the whale;  
And yet the lines must be written,  
That rest which come unhidden,  
And to some unwelcome guest.  
Dear friend, I have written the poem,  
But alas! it is meagre indeed.  
I will still enclose the writer,  
If, between the lines you carefully read,  
Find in each space that which tells this:  
Of a life filled with trouble and care,  
Where bright day-dreams have vanished in  
darkness.  
Shutting out all glad hopes of the morrow.  
—MRS. NELLIE BLOOM,  
West Oakland (Cal.), November 21, 1886.

## HOW FRANZ REDEEMED HIS PROMISE.

### PART I.

"Franz, how about the Lyskamm to-morrow? The weather looks settled."

"The weather is good, Herr, but—"

"But what, Franz?"

"I do not like the Lyskamm."

"And why don't you like the Lyskamm, Franz?"

"Herr, there is a fearful cornice there this year."

"We'll take our chance of that. We can't tell what's like till we try, and if we find it too bad we can always turn back when we must start?"

"It will be time if we leave here at two."

"Good! Then you'll call us about one. Guten abend, Franz."

"Guten abend, Herr; schlafen sie wohl."

The above conversation took place on

exquisite August evening outside the old Riffel Hotel. Table d'hôte was over, and

the scene of gayety, mirth, and glee,

and others were there watching the declining

light of a most glorious sunset fading

slowly away from the mighty precipices of

the Matterhorn, and from the other sum-

mits of that, to my mind, the grandest

range in all the Alps.

The season up to that time had not been

so good, and but little climbing had

been done, with the prospect of fine

weather of which there had given

unmistakable promise every one

heart, and the number of expeditions that

were at once planned for the following day

was something astonishing.

Every available guide was "booked," and

the courteous lady who at that time pre-

sided over the Rifel was at her wits' end

to find a place for all who were

that night for sleeping space. I myself was

not a guide at climbing, having already

spent several seasons in the Alps, and for

some years I had been a member of the

Alpine Club. I had been up most of the

great peaks around Zermatt, but I had not

yet, I thought, made a really good climb,

and it was for the purpose of doing the Lys-

kamm that I had come up to the Rifel.

I was accompanied by a fellow-member of

the Alpine Club named Burns, an ad-

mirable climber and a charming com-

panion, and I had my guide Franz, who

had been with me on most of my previous

expeditions, and in those days and

years I have had the greatest confi-

dence. Franz was a man of 40 or so, tall,

and of splendid physique, with a good,

honest, weatherbeaten countenance, to

which a long mustache gave a somewhat

military appearance.

In intelligence he was greatly superior to

those guides run by guides for he could

talk well upon other subjects besides the

one topic of the mountains.

Burns and I, being in some favor with

the authorities at the Rifel, were fortunate

in getting a room to ourselves, but a score

or so of travelers, for whom no other space

could be found, had to repose as best they

could, in the snow, and lucky

were they who could secure a matress, for

even matresses gave out at last.

We turned in early, as I can never sleep on the eve of an expedition. I was not sorry when Franz's knock, soon after 1 o'clock, warned us that it was time to be up. This was the most

exciting part of an expedition.

I have a particular objection to dressing in a bad light, feeling all the while only half awake, and—but how it is spoken more than half disposed to envy those who are not leaving their beds at such an un-

earthly hour.

I dislike too, the early breakfast—a mel-

ancholy meal, to be gotten over as expedi-

tely as possible; and on this point everyone seems to be agreed, for at the Rifel, at all events, I have observed that it is

dispatched in solemn silence. The very

look of the sleepy servant who brings in

the tea expresses a depressing influence, as well it may.

Then there is that getting into boots (for

I am not one of those inconsiderate indi-

viduals who puts his on up stairs and comes

bounding down to the detriment of

sleep in those who do not happen to be

getting up, if not absolutely uncon-

scious); and that getting into clothes

after all, what are these minor dis-

greables beside the extraordinary amount

of pleasure that is to be got of climbing?

They perhaps make it all the pleasanter if

we did but know it.

We were起 earlier than the sunrise, but

burns and I were up three sleepless-looking

individuals in the breakfast-room, evidently novices bound for Monte Rosa, giv-

ing one the idea by their appearance that

they were already beginning to think

climbing a mistake rather than otherwise.

It was close upon 4 o'clock when the sun

first shone upon the horizon, and we

were soon on our way toward the Gor-

ner Glacier. The date was August 13, 1878.

Our party had received an addition in

the shape of a porter whom Franz had en-

gaged over night, but he was said to have

to have a very bad head.

The morning was splendid, and the stars

shone down upon us from a cloudless sky,

but still Franz seemed dissatisfied, and

complained more than once of the weather.

The atmosphere was certainly

dry, but the air was still, and the air

was extremely refreshing and inspiring.

It was still dark when we reached the

ice, but before we had crossed the glacier

the day had commenced to break, and be-

hind the giant mass of Monte Rosa and

the Lyskamm there came over the heavens

a pale uncanny light, which was seen

to be a pale green sky interspersed with

it was a superlative fine morning, and save

for a few saffron-colored clouds floating

above the Weisssthor the sky was perfectly

clear.

We breakfasted near the well-known

dwelling of the指南者, namely, the

ascent of Monte Rosa, and soon afterward

we left that mountain on our left to keep

on up the Gorner Glacier toward the sum-

mit of the Lyskamm.

It seemed certain now that we should

have a fine day, but Franz was clearly ill at

ease, and grumbled constantly about the

weather, the night, saying that he had

that we should find the Lyskamm arête in

bad condition.

His spirits, though, recovered somewhat

as we got higher, and certainly the weather

left little to be desired, for a flood of golden

sunlight spread over the snow, and ill

the great mass of Monte Rosa as it was

seen became bathed in the glorious light.

Indeed, we could not have chosen a more

perfect day for our expedition.

We made rapid progress, for we were

what is known as a "fast" party, and

while it was still early we reached the foot

of the terrible arête which rises straight

up from the ridge till it culminates in the

summit of the Lyskamm.

To my mind this arête constitutes one of

the nastiest bits of climbing in the Alps.

It is not difficult, but it is long, and almost

its whole length dangerous. Its danger

arises from the cornice, which in an im-

mense mass hangs over, to the fall of

which the arête is exposed. The fall is

so sharp, and on either side of the face of

the cliff falls away so steeply to the glacier,

that the greatest care is necessary in order

to keep on the ridge itself without

crossing upon the cornice, which is

being formed of frozen snow only, is liable

to crumble away at the slightest touch.

Its deceptive is a cornice of the

most treacherous kind.

It had been snowing heavily all the morn-

ing. Matters were beginning to look seri-

ous. Midday among the glaciers, and not

one of our bearings had been lost.

There is a Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleanses

the blood, stimulates the vital functions

and restores health and strength. No one

whose blood is impure can feel well. When

you are disengaged and despondent take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify and vitalize

the blood.

description that even good guides are at a loss to distinguish sometimes between what is safe and what is not, while to a novice what may appear to be one broad smooth surface of snow may be safe to tread upon only to the width of a few inches.

In this difficulty of telling where the firm ground ends and where the cornice begins that constitutes the danger of the Lyskamm arête. More than once it has led to mistakes on the part of guides, and it was such that caused one of the most awful tragedies that ever occurred to mountaineers. The accident occurred to Messrs

# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 27, 1866

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

**EASTERN.**—Henry D. Garrett, a New York lawyer, has been arrested for swindling his clients....A British bark laden with cotton was burned at Galveston yesterday.....Forty-two men were injured by an explosion in a coal mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday.....Ex-American, now in Canada, is expected to return to New York and testify against McQuade.....There was a labor strike at Salem, Mass., on Thursday.....Theobald will contest Carlisle's election to Congress.....Counterfeiter have been arrested in Holton, Kan.....It has been discovered that Reed, the Boston banker, also forged signatures on issues of railroad stocks.....The Court-house and records of Marion Parish, La., are destroyed by fire.....The Boston Labor party has nominated George E. McNeill for Mayor.....The Union Pacific Railroad Company intends establishing a weather-signal service.....Silver in New York, 100¢.

**FOREIGN.**—It is said that the Canadian Government is considering the feasibility of a line of steamers from British Columbia to Europe and Australia.....A new arrangement concerning emigrant passengers between Germany and America has been made by the steamship lines.....The convicted Socialists at Leipzig have been sentenced to hard labor for several years.....Panama yesterday became the tenth anniversary of its independence.....Ireland is agitated over the vigorous policy inaugurated by the Government.....Mexico has adopted important changes in her customs charges and regulations.....A fierce gale prevailed on the Nova Scotia coast yesterday.....A Berlin editor has been sentenced to nine years imprisonment for treason.....Silver in London, 40¢.

**PACIFIC COAST.**—A man named Spencer was killed in a dispute about a ranch near the head of the San Joaquin. Counterfeit bank bills are being circulated in Shasta county.....Pierre Jolly was killed near Placerville, Placer county, yesterday by a falling tree.....There was no truth in the report that Banks, the absconder, had been caught. John M. Flores was murdered in San Francisco yesterday morning by a Mexican named Diaz.....They quarreled about a woman.....A company has been incorporated to construct a railroad from a point in Tehama county to Humboldt Bay.....H. H. Pearson will contest the election for Sheriff in San Francisco.

## NEWSPAPER SCAVENGERS AND THEIR DEFENSES.

The Alta says: "The Examiner insists that it is the right of a newspaper to invade the private home of a citizen and inform the public of his relations to his family, when those relations have not been made the subject of judicial inquiry and have not called for any arbitration, public or private. True, that paper explains that scandals of this kind affecting the rich are always marketable and make the paper widely read, and it makes a new plea for sensational indecency by the proposition that the rich shall in this respect be treated the same as the poor."

The doctrine of the Examiner thus is simply intemperance. In this land the rights of rich and poor are equally entitled to the protection of the law and of society, and equally are these classes amenable to criticism. The homes of both are in theory their castles, and should be secure from newspaper assault. But the "live" newspaper, so-called, which is the synonym in these days of slang for the vicious and nasty sheet, respects neither the right nor the law.

There is no influence more demoralizing than this same vicious "live" newspaperism. We agree with the Alta when it thus philosophizes, "Morality may well despair of a community in which the press is encouraged to tear away the fig-leaf and boast of its achievements in scandal and slander as evidences of its enterprise." But we except to the inference that the communities in California do encourage such journalism. The self-respecting, the decent citizenship of the land is in the majority. It does not, nor ever has, approved the scurrilous course that some papers pursue and defend. Decent men with families are not brutalized, that they approve the corruption of the tastes and morals of their children by applauding this vicious newspaper literature. Even the possible truth of publication of indecency cannot excuse either its original presentation, or its quotation by other journals. There is, too, something to be accorded mercifully to the innocent who are always crushed and wounded by these shafts of cruelty.

If it is foul, filthy and unlawful to publish and circulate the works of the forbidden French novelists; in the name of the common decency, what offense is it to print far more outspoken and more poorly dressed filth, more debauching, corrupting and suggestive amorous and scandalous recitals in the columns of a daily newspaper? If it is the office of the Society for the Suppression of Vice to prevent the exhibition in the shops of the State, of pictures of half-nude women, how much more is it duty to make examples of the public prints that regularly strip the mantle of secrecy from the revels of rakes and debauches, and the follies of debased women, and that in lieu of truth conceal and print libidinous tales concerning mythical people, simply to gratify the vicious and depraved minority.

And it is behind this minority that the so-called "live" newspaper fortifies itself. It is this minority to which it sells its filth, that it protests constitutes "the community" demanding a daily service of nastiness. If the men and women of the homes of the land are half as bad as these sensational sheets by such plea would have us believe, then indeed the hour has struck for the seals to be broken, and the vials of wrath of offended Deity to be poured out mercilessly upon a race of men and women who deserve to be blotted from existence.

But it is not true. The Alta is right when it declares that the best judgment of the moral world is against such journalism. The defendant journals will never venture to take issue with the truism. It follows, therefore, that they voluntarily range themselves in the ranks of the immoral, and traffic in sin for greasy coin. They are, as says our contemporary, "moral burglars," their trade is scandal, their profits drip with tears, and their coffers are stocked with broken hearts. In the name of the common manhood that honors its wife, reveres its mother, respects its sisters, loves its daughters and sons, dignifies womanhood with its trust, and prefers purity and clean tastes and thoughts to scandal and filth, let the protest be entered that the communities of California do not demand or prefer that California journalism shall descend to the level of the few police gazettes, posing at respectable California newspapers, that insult them by the infamous charge. In the same name let

every man's hand be against these vicious influences, and when the law refuses and society cannot defend the home castle, and guard the innocent from publicity of those things with which the public has no concern, compassionate human nature will forgive the father, husband and brother who appeals to himself to protect the hearthstone.

## AN AMERICAN ON AMERICA.

An American of intelligence, who has been "abroad," told the people of Oakland on Thursday what estimate he makes of this country and its people by comparison with those he saw in Europe.

The chief points to which he draws attention are the geographical dignity of our country as it discloses itself to the American when he is once away from it. This is the experience of all American travelers; we do not realize the magnificent expanse of the empire of the Republic until we find ourselves cribbed and confined by the narrow area of European countries. So too, in respect to its present and prospective population, the immensity of our country impresses one most when contemplated from the distance of a small European State.

We doubt the accuracy of the judgment, however, that we surpass all other nations in the excellence of our mechanic arts. We may have the best machinery and most labor-saving tools, but it is scarcely correct to say that we devote the care of labor to productions of mechanical skill that is given in the more advanced European nations. Certainly the American does not demand such enduring works; and notably in the matters of building, the decoration, and of furnishing, we neither expend nor finish with the patience or elaborateness of the Europeans. Yet we would by no means belittle our mechanical achievements. Comparatively with the old countries, this young one has surpassed them in invention, and in the multitude and novelty and usefulness of mechanical appliances, and when our age is taken into account, we have progressed immeasurably more than the most advanced of the States of Europe.

But if it is architecture, rich adornment and massiveness and costliness of the products of mechanic arts, we do not yet outdo the older nations; it is gratifying to learn from the essayist referred to, that his observation confirms the oft-made statement that we are physically superior. In average size and development, Americans, he assures us are the superiors of the average of Europeans. And, as he well says, this is fact of tremendous significance in a question of competitive civilization.

As an offset, however, to this cause for pride, we are assured that the "strong drink habit" is doing us more of injury than even our worst fears presage. The European, by his bibulous habits is made sullen, stupefied and idiotic. The American by his addiction to alcoholic stimulants and by reason of his nervous temperament, and the hate with which he lives, is made delirious, frenzied and maniacal.

"The phlegmatic German, Swiss or Englishman," says Dr. McLean, "fills up as

drugs a sponge with wine or beer, and like a sponge becomes heavy and soggy." But the American inflames his being with alcohol. He makes the fires of life burn briskly, but they burn out speedily. With him strong drink is comparable to the torch applied to tow. "It takes his foreign progenitor forty or fifty years to kill him—the typical American does it in four or five years." He concludes, as must all who have given calm thought to the subject, that the drink evil is far more threatening to us than to Europeans. It is certainly a gigantic debauching power. This very proposition proves the weakness of the theory. The objectionable monopolization of land will never be defeated by such devious schemes as the "Progressive Democracy" advance.

was BLIND AND A FUGITIVE.

His mind was called off from the temporal affairs of the world by the subjects involved in his "Paradise Lost."

The speaker gave a running review of the contents of that great poem, and concluded with a beautiful tribute to his memory, and his devotion to the cause for which he lived and labored.

He compared him with the great men of composition before him, and contrasted him with Shakespeare, and showed that they wielded an influence within a limited sphere that did not, to any great extent, act upon the moral condition of the people. All the writings and labors of Milton were devoted to, and produced their effect upon the religious and civil states of England, and upon the high-minded nobles aspirations, his pure thoughts, religious nature and virtuous character, not only at that time, but ever since, has influenced, and is still influencing the nations of the world. John Milton still lives.

## SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—Rev. E. R. Dillie, pastor. Revival meetings continue next week. The pastor will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and Rev. W. R. Gober at 12:30 P. M. Services at 10:45 A. M. on Sunday evenings.

Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., to-morrow. Morning services, 10:45 A. M. Evening, 6:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 12:30 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

Christian Church, cor. Sixth between N and O—Robert L. McHatton, pastor will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and Rev. W. C. Merrill at 12:30 P. M. Evening, 6:30 P. M.

"How We Ruin Men." Evening: "Is There a Second Probation?" The sermons will be delivered in the schoolroom, and the services in the city unusual will be given a special welcome.

Calvary Baptist Church, 1 street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching by Rev. A. J. Herrick, pastor, at 10:45 A. M. Sunday evening, at 9:15 A. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening. A cordial welcome to all.

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between K and L—Rev. J. T. Merrill, pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 10:45. Sunday school at 12:30. Society of Christian Endeavor will conduct services for young people at 6 P. M.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, rector. Advent services, 10:45 A. M. Holy Communion, 12:30 P. M. Sunday school, corner Sixteenth and N. St. Paul's. The evening service will be given an address upon the work of the General Convention held in Chicago last month.

Digestible and Indigestible Food.

The following table, especially prepared by an eminent New York physician, will be found of practical interest, as giving a clear idea of the food easily digested, and lastly what is difficult to digest.

Easy of Digestion.—Bacon, ham, sweet-bread, chicken, beef, turkey, partridge, pheasant, rabbit, duck, fowl, sole, fish, trout, raw or stewed oysters, stale bread, rice, tapioca, eggs, arrowroot, asparagus, artichokes, carrots, parsnips, beans, apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, toast, black tea.

Moderately Digestible.—Beef, lamb, rabbit, young pigeon, duck, wild waterfowl, woodcock, snipe, soups, eggs (not hard boiled), butter, turtle, cod, Pike trout, raw fish, lobsters, crabs, mussels, oil, melted butter, eggs, cheese, fresh bread, muffins, buttered toast, pastry, cakes, custards, nuts, peaches, plums, cherries, pineapples, cucumbers, carrots, peas, beans, mushrooms, pickles, chocolate.

The use of articles, however, so numerous and so pernicious, the relief they afford is but temporary, while the injury they inflict upon the system becomes chronic.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

The Coming Field Trials.

The annual trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club will commence on the 13th of December. The trials this year will be held within a few miles of Hanford, on King's river, Fresno county, where trials are said to be plentiful and the ground specially adapted to the work expected of the competing dogs. J. J. Edwards, President of the Club, has agreed to meet the club from Hanford, where he went to select the ground and make arrangements for the entertainment of the members and visitors. Carriages will take visitors to and from the grounds each day at \$1 per head, and board and rooms at the hotel will be \$1.50 each per day. The club will leave on the 12th of December, and return to Sacramento at 9:30 A. M. and Sacramento at 11:30 A. M. on Sunday, December 12th, reaching Hanford that evening. It will take probably a week in which to run off the trials. Efforts are being made by the officers of the club to secure special rates for all who attend the trials. It will be an event of much interest to spectators as the best dogs in the State will compete.

Pond's Extract.

Fire gilt or galvanized articles may be cleaned by a solution of one part of borax in sixteen parts of water, which is rubbed on with a brush or sponge. After wash with clear water, and dry with a linen cloth. If the articles are warmed before rubbing, the alliance will be greatly enhanced.—*Our Country Home.*

ing on the farm, or in the shop, or counting-room, the people of the State will take the time necessary to witness the demonstration of the fact that in midwinter we can hold a Citrus Fair, and thus give the lie to the persistent misrepresentations that have been made concerning this entire region. It is not difficult to imagine what will be the effect of the display of the exhibits still later in Chicago, in the very heart of the country where snow most falls, where the cold is most intense, and the discomforts and rigors of winter are most made manifest. It will advertise Central and northern California as no printed page can, and will call to us desirous immigration and investment as no other influence is capable of doing. We can talk of soil and climate to the Eastern man for months, and note the expressions of doubt and incredulity upon his countenance all the time; but when we show him, and give to him to eat, the product of soil and climate, it is the indisputable "proof of the pudding."

## IMPRATICABLE AND DELUSIVE.

The "Progressive Democracy" of New York, the Henry George party under its spanking new title, declares:

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

We hold that the value which attaches to the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and that the tax upon the value of land is the only just and equitable method of taxation.

# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 27, 1886

## ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Chum Opera House—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." Metropolitan Theater—Afternoon and evening. Baseball To-morrow—Morris and Carroll. Summer Relief Corps' Dance.

Action Sale.

By Bell & Co., 10 A. M., to-day.

## Sundays Advertisements

Gill Bowden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. Sardines—Oysters—Pork & Beans. Upright Piano for sale cheap. To rent, to a family without children. W. F. Peterson & Co.—Books, etc. Theatre—Circus—The K. Alisp & Co. Young man wishes a situation. School Election Notice. Westcott & Johnson Boys' Clothing. Red House—Saturday sale—Apples.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Art Exhibition—Citrus Fair.

The Sacramento School of Design, of the California Museum Association, close its first year on the 15th of December. As is usual with art schools, it will make an exhibition of the work of its pupils. This would occur in the week following the close, but the resolution has been formed to hold the exhibition immediately on closing, and thus bring it on during the Citrus Fair. While this will more than treble the labor of decorating the school-room and arranging the works, some 300 in adjusted after the close of the school. Wednesday, in order to be ready by the next day, it will be done, in order to add an additional attraction to the fair week.

The instructors, W. F. Jackson and C. J. Carlson, aided by pupils and members of the Association, will enter upon the work of preparation immediately.

The exhibition will be held in the Art Gallery, which is near the location of the fair, both can be visited without inconvenience, and the art exhibition will, it is expected, thus aid the fair in contributing to the entertainment of strangers, and making it still more desirable to visit the city.

On the 15th, at 7 o'clock this evening, December 16th, at 7 o'clock, the room in the Art Gallery will be open for the reception of guests. These will consist of the pupils of the school and members of their families, city officials, members of the association and such citizens as may apply for remaining cards of admission prior to the opening. The lecture-room will accommodate some 300 people.

W. F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

His Honor Mayor Brown, President of the Joint Board of Control of the Crocker Art

Gallery, will then briefly address the school and deliver the awards. These will consist of gold and five silver medals, and be awarded to each pupil.

Mr. Vice-President F. E. Ray will deliver a brief address on behalf of the association.

## THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

### MAYOR BARTLETT WELCOMED TO SACRAMENTO

#### By His Political Friends—A Banquet Given in His Honor Last Evening.

was elected, for the fact was that, between his brother and Swift, he preferred his brother. Franklin. He had been in line with the Democracy of some late, but he could not fraternize entirely—he felt a little lost. He had always heard what few Democrats there were in Sacramento were loyal, but there were not enough of them to be looked upon as a very formidable opposition to his party of progress. [Laughter.] He expected to find a few in Sacramento a few months, and he hoped to become better acquainted with her people.

Adam Herold, the State Treasurer-elect, said he had been in the city about twenty-four hours and felt at home already. He found that he was the object of considerable attention, but feared this would cease to a considerable extent when he announced his appointment. [Laughter.]

He was coming here to take care of the State's strong box for four years, and with the aid of the Controller he was going to try to hold on to every dollar that came into his hands. He warned all of those present that he was not going to borrow from his pocket to buy a coat or a hat. He was going to be more independent now than he was prior to the election. He then found it to his interest to unlock his purse-string on every occasion and make all kinds of promises. [Laughter.]

Mr. Curtis—That's all right. You come along with us, we'll have a good time, and we will make you the happiest Dutchman in the State. [Laughter.] I am down on a party that says no English, Irish or German shall come to America. We want the good people of those countries. I believe in keeping out the paupers and criminals of every country, but do not advocate going farther.

A large number of gentlemen interested in the sports of the turf left for San Francisco yesterday to witness the great trotting race which is to take place at the Bay District track this afternoon, and many more are going down this morning for the same purpose.

The band which was originally engaged to entertain the guests at the ballroom was removed—and appearances indicate that she will be able to take her departure for Oakland to-morrow.

General John T. Carey, on Thursday, received official notification of his appointment as United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California, and his commission arrived yesterday.

Mrs. Mary B. Buckley, mother of District Attorney Buckley and City Assessor Buckley, who was stricken with paralysis about a week ago, died yesterday morning.

On Thursday Mrs. Young, a lady about 80 years of age, fell while stepping out into the street, and was taken to the office of Mrs. James McGregor, on Fourth street, between M. and N. where she was visiting, and sustained a very bad fracture of the hip.

A large number of gentlemen interested in the sports of the turf left for San Francisco yesterday to witness the great trotting race which is to take place at the Bay District track this afternoon, and many more are going down this morning for the same purpose.

Rev. Brother Cianan, of the Christian Brothers, for many years President of the Sacred Heart College in San Francisco, has exchanged places with Rev. Brother Gengenbauer, who was President of the Institute at Sacramento, also conducted by the Christian Brothers.

The dredger is loading some of its pontoons with coal, has picked up most of its pipe—the entire line from the old bed of the Sacramento to the mouth of China town, he said, was removed—and appears indicate that she will be able to take her departure for Oakland to-morrow.

Thursday night a thief entered the room of a Chinaman at No. 320 J street, bored holes in his trunk around the lock, so that the latter could be opened, and then forced his way into the room, where he pulled through the several stores, saloons, etc., in the rear of the brick buildings mentioned and eaten his way into the latter. Several families occupied the upper stories of the buildings fronting K street, but managed to get out before the flames had seriously threatened the apartment. The firemen were soon on the scene, and the fire was extinguished without serious damage to the building.

The fire department of Weinstock & Lubin's store, on the opposite side of K street, was promptly called into service, and in a few moments the roof of that establishment was drenched and thoroughly protected from danger.

At this writing it is impossible to learn anything definite as to the exact spot where the fire originated, but it is said that the flames were first seen to issue from the small restaurant on Fourth street, first mentioned.

New Metropolitan Thea'er.

Jeffreys Lewis, as "Forget-Me-Not," last night gave a good house a splendid example of genius backed by art. She is less "willowy" than when she first played in the piece here, but makes the character in her hands not a whit less effective, but rather augments the assumption of personal power. Stephanie is her best card. Miss Folz, as Rose, though having brief lines, invested the part with pathos and grace, and is a credit to the profession.

Miss Leopold is unique as he claims that he is not, despite the decision of the medical experts that he is. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed, and the case will probably occupy several days.

Thursday evening Alexander Mitchell, who has been living at the Slough House, was brought to the county jail on suspicion of insanity, and yesterday he was examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and committed to the asylum at Stockton. He is an elderly man, unmarried, and has lived in the State about thirty years. His mind leads him to believe that enemies desire his life.

About 5 o'clock last evening two boys—one a son of Carl Strobel, residing on N street, a boy who could have been 12 or 13 years of age, and another boy, who was the son of a Chinaman named Yee, who was arrested by Officer Sullivan on a warrant sworn out by Ah Chee, charging grand larceny, it being alleged that he had stolen \$100. The boy was examined in the Police Court yesterday morning, and the prosecuting witness testified in such a lame manner that the court inquired of him the cause. He responded that his life had been threatened by another Chinaman if he would not prosecute him.

He was then examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and it was determined that he would not be able to carry on the trial, and the boy was released.

At the bottom facts as to whether Ah Chee was ever tried or not, and why he was arrested, were not given.

Yee was examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and it was determined that he would not be able to carry on the trial, and the boy was released.

At the bottom facts as to whether Ah Chee was ever tried or not, and why he was arrested, were not given.

Yee was examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and it was determined that he would not be able to carry on the trial, and the boy was released.

At the bottom facts as to whether Ah Chee was ever tried or not, and why he was arrested, were not given.

Yee was examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and it was determined that he would not be able to carry on the trial, and the boy was released.

At the bottom facts as to whether Ah Chee was ever tried or not, and why he was arrested, were not given.

Yee was examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and it was determined that he would not be able to carry on the trial, and the boy was released.

At the bottom facts as to whether Ah Chee was ever tried or not, and why he was arrested, were not given.

Yee was examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and it was determined that he would not be able to carry on the trial, and the boy was released.

At the bottom facts as to whether Ah Chee was ever tried or not, and why he was arrested, were not given.

Yee was examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and it was determined that he would not be able to carry on the trial, and the boy was released.

At the bottom facts as to whether Ah Chee was ever tried or not, and why he was arrested, were not given.

Yee was examined by Dr. John D. Farrar, of Lodi, and it was determined that he would not be able to carry on the trial, and the boy was released.

At the bottom facts as to whether Ah Chee was ever tried or not, and why he was arrested, were not given.

## FOR THE LADIES.

THE LATEST DETAILS FROM THE PARIS FASHIONS.

Points of Value in Household Economy—Questions of Good Health —Art in the Home.

One point is certain in the French gowns of to-day, all the draperies are long, and it would seem that no two are alike. A good deal of fine corduroy is used in the way of plain full skirts. French women show a strong partiality for tailor-made dresses, and in these dark blue and gray mixtures find favor. There were never more beautiful fabrics of which dresses could be made, and stripes are decidedly in the ascendant. But what variety of stripes there are on the velvet, plush and fashionable Sicilienne grounds! The Cluny frises are the newest, the patterns borrowed from the time of Louis XIV. to Louis XVI., and the colorings too; the greens and heliotropes so finely toned down with vine rose and blue, in close conventional frise designs like lace. But, except this particular class of stripes, it is the striped gowns are more made for the English than French markets, for they affect English checks in every way. Some of the plaids in brown, red and gold are wonderful, but being imitated with true French taste they make beautiful gowns. In some of the most successful efforts of weaving there is an admixture of frise plush and velvet of one tone, or of two shades of the same.

If you wander about in the boudoirs, and the adipose trunks are displayed to encourage money-spending, you will, I think, be much astonished at the universal use of tulle in all the adjuncts of the toilette for evening wear. Whether it be flowers or feathers, they are all veiled in tulle, but manipulated with such skill by French art, you cannot fail to be charmed.

Very costly dressing-jackets are made in two pieces, one forming a loose vest in front. They have hoods at the back lined with the contrast, for hoods would seem to be essential to fashionable dressing; they are worn on dresses as well as outer door jackets.

Fringed stitching is not only introduced on flannel, but on silk and satin for the most elaborate dresses.

Buttons appear on most gowns, and are of very large size. Smoked pearl with the patterns in relief find favor. Quite the newest has a square of plush introduced into the neck and bodice decorated with large metal appliques.

French bonnets show many wonderful novelties, and are of a most ambitious character, proudly up-rearing toward the sky. Graduated beads border most of the edges of the brims, but these beads or balls are sometimes made of feathers—quite a new idea; some feathers simply cover a cork foundation, and in metallic greens are exceedingly pretty. Another novelty is a bonnet covered with flat, coin-shaped filigree buttons. The strings are only about two inches and a quarter wide, and mostly have a picot edge.

The new ribbons are silk or velvet, often of the impossible sides, but their chief variety is in the edge, nearly all being either picot or fringed. Some are striped with thick cords, some with plush, but cordes are few and far between. One point in their favor is that the silk is tough and good-wearing. The heads of hats and even of beavers are in the form of this African bird is now so greatly in demand that the supply is hardly equal to it. Nothing would seem to be more fashionable, either for bonnets or evening wear, than an osprey aigrette. Ostrich feathers are now forming the entire head, quite a novelty, and seem to be the dog's狂. They are considered too many for the side of what appears to be quite a small bonnet till you see it on the head, when it towers high above the headgear of a year ago. The shapes are not large. It is the mode of trimming that gives the height.

There are many pretty colors—Möde, white, blue, green, yellow, etc., in yellowish sand, the yellow dominating; peach and petunia have assumed new tones; there is a brilliant yellow called Cleopatra, and a poppy-color that insensibly makes you think of sunshine; Flame is not quite so brilliant, but admits of most artistic treatment. Faded blues, pinks, reds, with a lavender, a blue, a pink, a fawn, a pale yellow. Lemon, which is Eau de Nil with a new name, Baltic, a not too brilliant blue. Lynn, and all the shades of dust, sand and mud, in which French taste would seem to revel, and no wonder, seeing what a wonderful background they make them for subtle touches of brilliant colorings.—*Paris Letter in Cassell's Magazine for December.*

### ART IN THE HOME.

It will interest embroiderers to learn that the old-fashioned embroidery, the same with which our grandmothers used to adorn their samplers, is coming in again. The Decorative Art Society is probably at the bottom of this revival. It has introduced old Dutch embroideries which abound in this particular stitch, and thus it is that we have it in elaborate embroideries as well as in simple ones.

But do not be confounded with the use to which it was put a few years ago in the monstrosities which paraded under the name of "worsted work." That sort of thing is now but a memory.

The cross-stitch as now applied is capable of producing the most beautiful and refined effects. Take, for instance, the lovely woven home, on which a conventional pattern is embroidered with cross-stitch in pale blues, greens and dull reds. What could be more effective for chamber draperies? The material, colors and stitch may be repeated in the toilet sets, tides and all other bits of portable drapery. The towels and bed linens may be fitted with a design or with the simple initial or monogram.

For the embellishment of dining-room napery it is unequalled in suitability, and hence the same range of choice in design presents itself. The Dutch and Germans portray upon their napkins, table cloths and doilies all sorts of grotesque figures and groups, and the French are also fond of the same. The floral designs that have been so long the mode. The opportunity for individual taste in this sort of thing is unlimited, and as nothing is too startling or odd for the fashion, no one need fear of going astray in this particular.

LADIES AS FILMMAKERS.

The woolen canvas is much used for sofa pillows, chair backs, bedcovers, portieres, and, in fact, for almost every purpose to which embroidery can be applied, with the design worked upon it in cross-stitch with crewels or silk. The former is undoubtedly the more appropriate.

But with the introduction, or rather the use of the cross-stitch, a new application for it has sprung up. It is used upon dresses with excellent effect. The French, who are always foremost in anything which will set off the beauty of their maidens and matrons, were the first to adopt this style. A French woman of position wears such a dress, and the fashion is copied in America. How safe the choice of material and design is a matter of individual taste. The canvas cloths lend themselves admirably to the purpose, and admit of the embroidery being executed directly upon the fabric, the loosely-woven threads being sufficient guarantee to set the design.

But if cashmere or any other fine fabric be used it will be necessary to baste over it a piece of soft canvas the depth of the design, and work upon that, drawing the threads out one by one after the work is finished. This will not be a difficult matter, care has been taken not to let the canvas be threads with the crewel or silk.

As to the designs used, floral patterns divide the choice with those which are conventional, although it is doubtful if they are in the main as effective. Certain it is that while the tyro in art and art embroidery may undergo a long period of a geometrical pattern one that involves the degree of shading and shaping required to render a floral pattern pleasing would fairly result in disaster. To obtain the best effects, the crewel or silk should not be heavy enough to cover the material, as it will appear.

## GUARD THE GIRLS.

LIBERTY AND LIBERTINES—PARENTS WARNED AS TO DANGERS.

Physical and Moral Health Considered by a Physician—Personal Freedom Must be Limited.

A recent paper read before the Minnopolis College of Physicians and Surgeons created quite a sensation. Its title was: "The Physicians as Related to Physical and Moral Health." The main part of the paper related to the dignity and responsibility of the physician's work, with remarks concerning the ability and character needed to do it full justice. After passing in review the causes why there had been a degeneracy in the profession, Dr. Brown alluded to some evils in the community which should attract the attention of parents and make them at once investigate affairs in reference to their sons and daughters. Dr. E. J. Brown is Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and claims that his startling statements are the result of actual investigations and that the indifference of parents is only to be accounted for on the ground of their ignorance. The closing portion of the paper was as follows:

"We naturally expect vicious developments in such children of the poor as are exposed from their earliest infancy to indecency and obscenity, but we have more commonly believed ourselves justified in expecting better things of children of wealth, and in this we have been greatly deceived.

"The effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.

"To work properly each stitch must be followed throughout, and vice versa. It will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of the work. Try it and see if it does not. Many persons who think themselves above the common level of wealth and culture will be surprised to find that the effect is about the same as though they had sewed a cord along the line, and just about as artistic. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"That is, if the physician is right, though each half of the stitch must be completed before another one is begun, and each half of the stitch must be taken as well as all others are in the work.



## EDUCATION

**IN CALIFORNIA—WHAT THE STATE OFFERS TO HOME-SEEKERS.**

**In the Way of Educational Facilities—Statistics for 1886 from State Reports.**

When the Grand Army members visited Sacramento we took occasion to recount the educational facilities of the State. What was then said attracted so much attention, and received such general reading, and resulted in such pleasing inquiry, that our judgment was confirmed that one of the very first things the home-seeker concerns himself about is the advantages the country inviting offers for the education of his children. The immigrant gauges the civilization of a people quite accurately by their concern in free and other schools, and properly so. We have been induced by these considerations to again present a paper on the subject, as a peculiar fitting aid to the efforts of the people to disseminate information concerning northern and central California, and induce its rapid and close settlement by a thrifty, industrious, law-abiding class of people. While the general statement of facts remains the same, and be treated as in August we have the new educational statistics of the State, which will be presented to the Legislature soon to assemble in this city.

### THE ENDOWMENT

California has given her education system, when her age and strength are considered, is superior in amount and character to that of any State of the Union. Whenever there are ten census children (between the ages of five and seventeen) there the people are assured a tax school is maintained. The school funds are apportioned among all the districts according to the number of children between five and seventeen years. The most distant and least populated county has its share of the funds. The theory is that the education of all the people of the state to the extent of the population constitutes a tax on the state, and the school fund is derived more to the school fund than they draw from it. No one can fail to see the justice of this arrangement. This does not, of course, wholly eliminate the question of local taxation, which in some degree is necessary for the erection of

### SCHOOL-HOUSES

And the reinforcement of the bounty of the State fund. Superintendent Welcher, in his report for 1886, says: "It should be the duty of the Legislature to educate the young people of the State as largely as may be well to reflect that it is largely due, in fact altogether due, to the great extent of the State, and the thinness of the population. The permanent interests of the commonwealth require that all the children shall have the opportunities of a free education, and that ignorance and vice shall as far as possible be excluded from the schools. This makes it necessary to spread the network of the public instruction wherever there are any people. California has adopted a generous and liberal policy in the matter, but not more generous and liberal than wise. Wherever there is a school district containing ten thousand children, provided for in the schools. We have there twenty, and the same provision is made as for seventy census children, and the expense will be no more until there shall be more than seventy, than at present. This will allow for an immense increase of population without an increase of expense. Meanwhile, the inestimable benefits of education will not have been denied to any." Let us now examine

### THE SCHOOL STATISTICS,

As given in the official report for the year ending June 30, 1886:

1885. 1886.  
Children between 5 and 17... 250,967 269,973  
Children under 5... 93,568 92,667

Total children under 17... 342,525

Increase over 1885... 29,161

Per cent. of increase 1885 to 1886... 3.95

Average attendance upon public schools... 124,731 135,657

Per cent. of average attendance upon only private schools... 7.77 5.27

Children attending no school... 57,254 56,957

But these are of course census children, those between 5 and 17. Now, the law authorizes the exclusion from school of all under 5, but few under 7 go to school. Then, too, between 14 and 17 large numbers of children are withdrawn from school and put to work.

1885. 1886.

Children who attended public schools... 137,129 183,886

Native-born children under 17... 52,047 341,048

Foreign-born children... 5,118 5,968

Number of primary schools... 1,173 1,262

Number of grammar schools... 2,166 2,288

Total schools... 3,374 3,565

Number of high schools or advanced grades... 4,062 4,090

Number enrolled in grammar schools... 49,037 45,815

Number enrolled in primary schools... 131,349 133,522

Districts with school less than 500... 29 30

Districts with six but less than eight months... 919 985

Boys' schools, eight months and over... 1,415 1,412

Male teachers... 1,124 1,128

Female teachers... 3,118 3,306

Average salary paid male teachers per month... 579 97 \$79.22

Average salary paid female teachers per month... 568 89 64.03

Average salary paid County Superintendents per year... 1,015 1,029.98

New schools-house erected... 165 119

(In 1884, 66; increase over 1884, 23)

Teachers' Institutes held... 43 45

FINANCIAL SHOWINGS.

The State's educational financial showing is thus reported by Superintendent Welcher:

1885. 1886.

Balance on hand at beginning of school year... \$694,359 06 \$462,161 86

Received from State apportionments... 1,827,602 09 1,884,065 07

Received from county apportionments... 1,117,227 39 995,762 23

Received from city and district taxes... 577,782 06 694,001 64

Received from miscellaneous sources (sale of bonds, rents, etc.)... 53,140 83 138,596 48

Total receipts... \$1,180,061 43 \$4,175,528 27

1885. 1886.

Total value of school property, sites, houses, furniture, libraries and art collections... \$8,427,187 55 \$8,929,984 00

Paid for teachers' salaries... 2,583,406 45 2,710,621 80

Total current school expenses... 3,068,219 13 3,222,925 45

Cost of tuition per scholar enrolled in public schools... 15 87 17 03

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

The school fund is derived from three sources—State fund, county fund, district fund. The State fund is maintained by a property tax, the poll-tax and interest on certain bonds held in trust for the benefit of the schools.

Interest on bonds... \$137,725 15 \$146,458 72

Interest on sales... 228,958 55 291,157 75

Delayed taxes... 122,664 83

Sale of geological reports... 50 50

But these are added to the greater amount say the Superintendent, "derived from taxes on property, which are cheerfully paid by the school-loving people of California."

The State fund appropriated in 1885 was \$145,883 03; in 1886, \$2,012,251 00. The total securities in trust for the State School Fund are \$2,527,500.

From the statistics we have presented it will not be difficult for the information-seeker to discover to what extent public education is fostered in this new State. But we wish particularly to present the figures of educational interest in the central and northern section, which region will be the first to quickly settle, the most productive and the most prosperous, for reasons meteorological, topographical and agricultural.

Taking this region alone let us see what a single year's showing of school funds was in each of the counties of the central and northern valley and mountain regions. The total receipts, then, for 1886, including the State schools, were \$1,000,000.

At the beginning of the school year, for twenty-one out of the fifty-two counties were from the State appruperintendent, says: "Both the State Normal Schools are in a most satisfactory condition, and the excellence of their work is evinced by the high appreciation of their

graduates, which is manifested in nearly all of the counties of the State. It has been a question often mooted in the minds of educators whether Normal Schools justified their establishment and maintenance. The answer is, that they do, and that they accomplished what they may be justly claimed that they do. But it is certain that they might have been much more useful than they have been to the public instruction of the State. This fact has arisen from a misdirection of energy and power, on the part of the teacher, and especially where there is a division of labor and he is in charge of a line of instruction, to magnify that specialty, and to throw into it all of his zeal and enthusiasm. In this way, while in the hot pursuit of mathematics, science, literature and what not, there has been danger.

Normal Schools, however, have been forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges. In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acwated in the educational world, and must be forgotten that they were Normal Schools, and that they would drift into the substantial condition of high schools or colleges.

In this way the pupils might become admirably versed in the elements of the various subjects indicated and yet receive a very small amount of training as teachers. This is a serious evil, now acw